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# ANNUAL REPORT

(together with a Survey Report for the Period since 1920)

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH


TO THE

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF  
POTTERS PURY.

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1925.

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OLD WOLVERTON,

BUCKS,

March, 1926.

*To the Rural District Council of  
Potterspury.*



GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit, as Medical Officer of Health for your district, my fourth Annual Report, with which is embodied a survey report for the period since 1920.

**Area.**

The district, formed in 1894, comprises the villages of Alderton, Ashton, Hartwell, Paulerspury, Potterspury, Yardley Gobion, Grafton Regis, Cosgrove, Deanshanger, and Wicken.

The area of the district is 18,509 acres, mainly agricultural. The greater part of it is low lying, and where in contact with the river Ouse, is subject to floods in the winter.

**Population.**

At the Census, 1911	...	5,188
do. 1921	...	4,712
Estimated June, 1923	...	4,748
do. June, 1924	...	4,761
do., June, 1925	...	4,768

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 1,268

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 1,276

Rateable Value, £32,758. Sum represented by a penny rate.  
£136.

### **Social Conditions.**

The chief occupation is agriculture. A large number, however, are employed at the L. M. & S. Railway Carriage Works, and Roberts' Iron Foundry, Deanshanger.

### *Vital Statistics.*

#### **Births.**

Total Births, 70 (males 32, females 38), of these three males and one female were illegitimate.

Birth rate, 14·6 per 1000. Rate for England and Wales, 18·3. There is a gradual falling off in the numbers in the last five years.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Births ... ..	126	98	87	74	66	70
Birth rate ... ..	26·5	20·8	18·3	15·5	13·8	14·6
Rate for England & Wales	25·4	22·4	20·6	19·7	18·8	18·3

#### **Deaths.**

Total deaths, 62 (males 30, females 32).

Death rate, 13 per 1000.

Rate for England and Wales, 12·2 per 1000.

Ten persons died from Cancer, as compared with six in 1920. There were five deaths from Pneumonia.

#### **Infantile Mortality.**

Four children under one year of age died during the year.

57·1 per 1000 births.

Ditto for England and Wales, 75 per 1000.

#### **Notifiable Diseases during the year.**

Three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with six last year. There were six cases of Diphtheria and two of Erysipelas.

Notification was satisfactorily carried out. There were no cases of wilful neglect to notify and no deaths of notifiable cases which were not notified.

#### **Causes of Sickness.**

Measles and Chicken-Pox were responsible for most of the sickness during the year.

In December, 1923, owing to an outbreak of Small-pox in the County, the Council made Chicken-pox a notifiable disease under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

An epidemic of Infectious Jaundice occurred at Yardley Gobion during the last months of 1925 and is the subject of a special report on page 14.

*General Provision of Health Services in the Area.*

**Nursing.**

There are 5 voluntary Nursing Associations in the District, supplying Nurses as follows:—

Hartwell (in conjunction with Courteenhall and Roade)	1
Ashton, Alderton, and Grafton Regis ... ..	1
Paulerspury and Whittlebury ... ..	1
Potterspury and Yardley ... ..	1
Wicken and Deanshanger... ..	1

Old Stratford is supplied by the Stony Stratford Association.

Cosgrove is the only village which has at present no Nurse, and it is desirable that one should be provided.

There is no co-ordination between the Associations and the Local Authority, but during an epidemic additional Nurses are provided by the Council if required.

**Midwives.**

The Association Nurses are all Midwives certified by the County Council, and their salaries are paid by the Associations.

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

There are no Clinics nor Treatment Centres.

The Schools are visited by the School Medical Officer of the County Council, and all births are notified to the County Medical Officer. Health Visiting is undertaken by the District Nurses.

**Hospitals.**

There are no Hospitals in the district.

By arrangement with the Bucks County Council, there is a Joint Hospital in Bucks for cases of Small-pox.

**Institutions for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate or Homeless Children.**

There are no institutions nor Homes.

Homeless Children are boarded out and are paid for by the Local Authority.

**Ambulance Facilities.**

None is provided. Accidents and other urgent hospital cases are sent to Northampton General Hospital by closed cars hired at the patient's expense.

### Laboratory Work.

The Council subscribes to the Clinical Research Association for the examination of Diphtheria Swabs, and Antitoxin is supplied free to medical men practising in the District on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

Examinations of sputa are made by the County Tuberculosis Officer, and venereal cases are sent for examination and treatment to Northampton General Hospital.

### *List of Byelaws, Adoptive Acts, and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health in force in the District with dates of adoption.*

#### Byelaws.

- |    |   |     |     |                  |
|----|---|-----|-----|------------------|
| 1. | Cleansing of Footways and Pavements,<br>Removal of House Refuse,<br>Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ashpits and<br>Cesspools | ... | ... | Sept. 17th, 1914 |
| 2. | Byelaws with respect to Nuisances   | ... | ... | Nov. 12th, 1914  |
| 3. | " " New Buildings   |     | ... | 1915             |

#### Adoptive Acts.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

#### (1) Medical Officer of Health (part time officer).

Arthur H. Habgood, D.S.O.,  
M.B., B.Ch., B.A. Cantab., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.,  
D.P.H., R.C.P.S. Eng.

#### (2) Sanitary Inspector (whole time officer).

Mr. J. B. Fairchild, Member of Institute of Municipal and  
County Engineers, Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Surveyor,  
and Highway Surveyor.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The provisions of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922, have been satisfactorily carried out, and the Sanitary Inspector's Report is embodied in this report.

### Water Supplies.

#### *Parish of Hartwell.*

Public water supply, constant, quality good, quantity ample. Pumped by windmill, with petrol engine as auxiliary, from a well 30 feet in depth, three quarters of a mile removed from the village. The reservoir is partly underground, but is at an elevation sufficient for gravitate to all parts of the village. An area of one acre around the



well is fenced off to prevent pollution, either by grazing or cultivation. Number of houses supplied, 85.

*Parish of Ashton.*

Part of this village is supplied by a spring, the water being conveyed down to the village by means of a 3-inch cast iron pipe to three dummy wells, to which are affixed hand pumps; quality good, but quantity insufficient during dry seasons. Number of houses supplied, 33

*Parish of Alderton.*

Two public wells, quality unknown, quantity sufficient. Number of houses supplied, 15.

*Parish of Grafton Regis.*

Three public wells, one of which is liable to pollution, being situated near the Churchyard, quality unknown, quantity sufficient. Number of houses supplied, 17.

*Parish of Cosgrove.*

All private wells, quality unknown, quantity sufficient.

*Hamlet of Old Stratford.*

Plans and specifications have been prepared and approved by the Council for the provision of a public water supply.

*Parish of Pussenham (Deanshanger).*

The water supply system here consists of an impounded underground spring, situated near the village and at a point sufficiently elevated to supply the major portion of village by gravitation and stand pipes. Houses standing on a higher level obtain their water by means of hand pumps connected to the mains. Quality good, quantity sufficient. Number of houses supplied, 190.

*Parishes of Potterspury and Furtho.*

Public water supply, constant, quality good, quantity sufficient, obtained from a well 50 feet deep, about 500 yards removed from the village; raised by means of windmill and petrol engine into a cast iron reservoir and distributed throughout the village by means of stand-pipes. An area of one acre around the well is fenced off to prevent pollution. Number of houses supplied, 186. It is significant that this village has been entirely free from enteric fever since the installation of a pure water supply in the year 1924, whilst in each of the 15 years immediately preceding this date one or more cases of enteric occurred in the Parish.

*Parish of Paulerspury.*

Three public wells, quality unknown, quantity sufficient; number of houses supplied by public wells, 35. The position of some private wells in this village, especially at Pury End, is by no means free from possible pollution.

*Parish of Wicken.*

Public water supply, constant, quality good, quantity sufficient, obtained from a well 50 feet deep, about 200 yards removed from the village, and raised by means of windmill and petrol engine into a concrete and brick reservoir on ground level, conveyed to the village by cast iron pipes and distributed by means of standpipes. Unlike Hartwell and Potterspury, no portion of land around the well is fenced off, except where necessary to protect the plant and machinery. Number of houses supplied, 72.

*Parish of Yardley Gobion.*

Three public wells, two of which have recently been analysed, found to be polluted, and closed for drinking purposes. The cause of pollution is probably owing to the porous subsoil and their close proximity to farm yards.

Considering that about one half of the inhabitants of this village have been dependent on these three wells, added to the fact that many private wells are situated in or near cultivated gardens, I think the question of providing a pure and ample water supply should receive the Council's early consideration.

**Rivers and Streams.**

There has been no evidence of pollution.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**

The Parishes of Potterspury and Wicken have a system of sedimentation tanks and land filtration, and the remaining villages are provided with small settling tanks, periodically cleaned out with satisfactory results. Some of the sewers in the Parishes of Hartwell, Grafton, Alderton and Paulerspury consist of agricultural pipes, but when defects arise sections are taken up and relaid with glazed socket pipe.

**Closet Accommodation.**

Pails are collected and emptied weekly by contract in the Parishes of Potterspury, Cosgrove, Old Stratford and Deanshanger. Owners are being advised, and there is a decided tendency, to convert privies to the pail system, especially when privies need repair. Owing to the increasing number of pails in the Parish of Yardley Gobion, the Council contemplate making provision to collect and empty by contract. There are approximately 165 water closets, 500 pails, and 580 privies in the district.

**Soavenging.**

A systematic collection of ashes and house refuse is now to be adopted in all the villages. Hitherto, this applied to Potterspury only. There are no fixed ashbins.



## Inspector's Report for Year ending 1925.

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Defective drains made sanitary	...	...	...	8
New drains laid by private owners upon complaint				2
New stench traps fixed	...	...	...	2
Cesspits cleaned out privately	...	...	...	4
Offensive ditches cleaned out	...	...	...	10
Privies, etc., rebuilt and made sanitary	...	...		2
New E.C.'s built	...	...	...	4
Cases of infectious fever attended to (disinfectants served out, printed forms given to parents of precaution to be taken, and fumigation of houses after six weeks by order of Medical Officer of Health)	...	...	...	6
Cesspits emptied by Sanitary Authority	...	...		21
No. of registered Cowsheds	...	...	...	33
No. of Workshops (including Bakehouses)			...	11
No. of houses visited and inspected		...	...	230
				333

# HOUSING.

				Hartwell	Ashton	Alderton	Grafton Regis	Cosgrove	Old Stratford	Passenham	Potterspury & Furtho	Paulerspury	Yardley Gobion	Wicken
Number of working-class houses				103	57	29	28	92	58	212	224	220	101	89
"	"	having thatch roofs	...	29	33	24	20	25	Nil	22	55	67	46	37
"	"	having slate or tile roofs	...	74	24	5	8	67	58	190	169	153	55	52
"	"	below a desirable standard	...	16	18	10	8	11	2	28	28	24	14	10
"	"	of average standard	...	51	24	11	14	62	35	136	154	150	69	55
"	"	of good standard	...	36	12	8	6	19	21	48	42	46	18	24
Percentage with less than three bedrooms				54	60	70	46	65	—	62	50	60	62	44
Number of houses built during 1925				Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
"	"	since 1920	...	1	3	Nil	Nil	3	1	9	5	7	Nil	Nil
Empty houses				Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding				...	...	...	...	...	2	9	1	2	3	

### **(1) General Housing Conditions in the Area.**

There is undoubtedly a shortage of houses. At the end of the year there was only one empty one, for which many applications have been made, but the owner refuses to let, preferring to sell with vacant possession.

Schemes are under consideration by the Council to remedy the shortage, and two houses are to be built in the Parish of Passenham this year. In addition, it is anticipated that four new houses at least will be erected by private enterprise, one at Old Stratford, one in the Parish of Passenham, and two at Potterspury. At Yardley Gobion, the vacant workhouse is being reconstructed by private enterprise, and converted into nineteen tenements, each possessing not less than three bedrooms. The majority of these tenements, should be completed and ready for occupation by the end of the year.

### **(2) Overcrowding.**

The Parish of Passenham suffers most from overcrowding, being the poorest parish in the district. It is by no means uncommon to find the smallest and least desirable houses occupied by the largest families owing to the lowness of the rent. There are many applications for any house which falls vacant, and the successful applicant is more often than not someone from another district. This was the case in 1921, when the Council built eight houses in Deanshanger at the request of a number of the inhabitants. They were let at a rental of 8/6 a week, but no applications were made by Deanshanger residents.

### **(3) Fitness of Houses.**

(i) The general standard is improving, though there are many still which are below the average. The majority of the houses in which defects are found are very old and badly situated.

(ii) The chief defects are damp, rotting woodwork and walls, and defective light. Many of the cottages are let at a very low rental, and are not worth repairing. With regard to those which belong to landowners or companies, there is usually no difficulty in getting them patched up and made more or less habitable, though in many cases were it not for making the tenants homeless, the owners would prefer to demolish the houses. Some of the worst houses belong to small landlords who either inherit them and live in them themselves, or buy them at demolition prices, and are content to let them for what they will fetch.

These landlords are often unable to afford repairs or are unwilling to carry them out unless pressure is put upon them to do so.

(iii) The lack of an efficient water supply and drainage system is a bar to the water closet system in the erection or modification of houses, and the Council have increased their obligations in the last few years in the collection of night soil and removal of house refuse.

**(4)** No complaints have been received in regard to unhealthy areas.

**(5)** There are no bye-laws relating to houses, houses let in lodgings, tents, vans, or sheds.

## HOUSING STATISTICS, 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year—	
(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)).	1
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	Nil
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	1
1. <i>Unfit dwelling-houses.</i>	
Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	230
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	205
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	20
2. <i>Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	18
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers.</i>	
A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	11
(a) By owners	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**(a) Milk Supply.**—There are 33 persons registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, etc., 1915, 1922, and about four-fifths of the milk produced and sent out of the district is taken by the Buckingham Milk Factory.

From a constructional point of view, some of the Cowhouses are not all that could be desired, but generally speaking are kept clean.

No cases of tuberculous milk or cattle have been reported.

No application for licence to sell graded milk has been received.

There has been no bacteriological examination of milk.

**(b) Meat.**—The Sanitary Inspector is the officer appointed under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and visits at the time of slaughter and other irregular periods. No diseased or otherwise unfit meat exposed for sale for human consumption has been discovered.

Since date of registration, improvements to slaughter-house floors have been carried out at Yardley Gobion, Paulerspury and Wicken; also, alterations to protect meat from dust, flies, etc., at Potterspury and Wicken.

**Number of Private Slaughter-houses in use in the Area.**

	In 1920	In January 1925	In December 1925
Registered	Nil	Nil	8
Licensed	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	8

**(c)** There are no premises in the district used for the preparation or manufacture of food except bakehouses, which are eight in number, and found to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The local factories are Messrs. E. & H. Roberts, of Deanshanger, and the Midland Automobile Company, Old Stratford. They are kept in a clean state, have no wet floors, are properly ventilated, and the sanitary accommodation is sufficient.



# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## Notifiable Diseases during the period since 1920.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	7	12	53	6	3
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	6
Chicken Pox ... ..	—	—	—	*3	59	39
Pneumonia ... ..	21	9	21	14	10	19
Erysipelas ... ..	3	2	2	0	3	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ... ..	1	3	5	6	5	4
„ other forms ... ..	—	—	2	1	1	1

\* Chicken pox made notifiable in December, 1923.

Reviewing the period, it will be seen that the most constant notifiable disease is pneumonia in all its forms. Epidemics of the infectious fevers, scarlet fever, measles and chicken-pox, fortunately in a mild form, have taken their toll in the villages every few years, after a period of comparative immunity. The incidence of school age, when the children begin to congregate in schools and in the playgrounds, is probably the determining point of an epidemic of any size amongst the susceptibles. To this must be added the lack of accommodation in many of the houses, so that when an epidemic does occur it is practically impossible to isolate the cases, often at the onset, but more especially during the later stages of the disease, when the children feel well and begin to find the confinement irksome.

Diphtheria has been of rare occurrence. No use has been made of the Schick & Dick Test, but any suspicious case of sore throat is swabbed and the swab is sent to the Clinical Research Association for examination. Antitoxin is administered immediately and is available to any practitioner in the district on application to me.

Cases of influenza have been mild, and there have been no deaths from this disease uncomplicated by pneumonia.

No case of small-pox has occurred—and no vaccinations have been performed by me as Medical Officer of Health.

## Epidemic of Infectious Jaundice at Yardley Gobion.

During the autumn of 1925, an epidemic of infectious jaundice broke out in Yardley Gobion. The first case reported occurred on Sept. 9th, and the last one on Jan. 5th, 1926.

During the period there were seventeen cases, varying in severity. All were within the ages of 4—13, and with the exception of three, all were girls. Symptoms common to all were pain, vomiting and constipation. No rise of temperature was seen; in the most severe cases the temperature was subnormal. The jaundice varied from a pale lemon colour to an intense yellow in the skin, conjunctivæ and urine. The



motions, except in the very slight cases were of a milky white colour, and very constipated. The tongue was furred, and the children were irritable and sleepy.

Two of the patients—sisters aged 9 and 11, of a family of twelve children—became rapidly worse about the fifth day of illness. The jaundice was very pronounced—vomiting was incessant, and both were in great pain and delirious. The younger was removed to hospital the next day, but the elder one died suddenly just before the ambulance arrived to take them away.

A very complete post mortem examination, at which a medical officer of the Ministry of Health was present, was made upon the dead girl. No gross lesion was discovered, and subsequent examination of organs removed from the body, made at the laboratory of the Ministry of Health, failed to throw any light upon the cause of the jaundice.

Visits to the district were made repeatedly by officials of the Ministry, and many examinations of blood and excreta were made both in London and Northampton, with negative results.

The possibility of infection of the water supply was investigated, but although two wells were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes and closed, nothing was found bacteriologically to account for the outbreak. The fact that infected families used different wells, and that many children who drank the water were unaffected, seemed to show that water had nothing to do with the infection.

It was finally supposed that the disease was due to the infection by rats of some common article of food with a *lepto-spira*, and was similar to other outbreaks occurring in the country. Agglutination tests are still being carried out at the laboratories of the Ministry.

The jaundice remained in the skin and conjunctivæ from four to six weeks, and rendered the children dull and listless for as long as it persisted. Since January 5th, 1926, there have been no fresh cases.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1925.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—
Diphtheria	7	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	19	—	5
Other diseases generally notifiable :—			
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Other diseases notifiable locally :—			
Chicken Pox	39	—	—

The Council possesses a Thresh Disinfector which is used for bedding, etc. Vapour lamps are used in the disinfection of rooms.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...								
1	...	...								
5	...	...								
10	...	...								
15	...	...			I			I		
20	...	...						I		
25	...	...	2	I					I	
35	...	...								
45	...	...								
55	...	...								
65 and upwards							I			
Totals	...		2	I	I	—	I	2	I	—

Any new case of tuberculosis is seen by the Tuberculosis Officer, Northampton County Council, and sent to the Rushden Sanatorium when deemed necessary.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

**ARTHUR H. HABGOOD, D.S.O.,**

M.B. Cantab., D.P.H. Eng.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Causes of Death in Potterspur Rural District, 1925.

Causes of Death.							Males	Females
ALL CAUSES (Civilians only) ... ..							30	32
1	Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
2	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
3	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
4	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
5	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
6	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
7	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
8	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
9	Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
10	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
11	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	.
12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
13	Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	.
14	Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2	.
16	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	.
18	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
20	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
21	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	1	.
22	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
23	Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
24	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
25	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
26	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
27	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
28	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
29	Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
30	Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
31	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
Special causes (included above)								
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
Deaths of Infants } Total							2	2
under 1 year } Illegitimate							.	.
TOTAL BIRTHS							32	38
Legitimate							29	37
Illegitimate							3	1
POPULATION							4,768	





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